**Amendments to the Specification**:

Please replace the paragraph [0080] with the following rewritten paragraph [0080]:

"In accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the low voltage power supply 101 operates in the range of approximately 12V to approximately 24V and at a current of up to 1 A. Moreover, the high voltage power supply 102 operates in the range of approximately 24V to approximately 40V and at a current of up to 1 A. Of course, the low and high voltage power supplies 101 and 102 ~~and 103~~ each are adapted to operate at both positive and negative polarities (i.e. positive and negative voltages). The switching network 103 usefully provides either the low voltage power supply 101 or the high voltage power supply 102 to the output stage 104, and ultimately to the deflection yokes 105."

Please replace the paragraph [0115] with the following rewritten paragraph [0115]:

"In the exemplary embodiment shown in Fig. 2 (Fig. 3), a positive polarity convergence circuit 200 (300) includes a first rail on node ~~200 (301)~~ 202 (302) and a second rail on node ~~202 (302)~~ 201 (301). The first rail 202 (302) illustratively operates at a voltage of +18V (-18V). For purposes of illustration, it is noted that the first rail 202 (302) may operate in a range of approximately +12V (-12V) to approximately +24V (-24V). The second rail 201 (301) illustratively operates at a voltage of +35V (-35V); although it is noted that the second rail 201 (301) may operate in the illustrative range of approximately +24V (-24V) to approximately +40V (-40V). As the power supplies of divided rails are readily understood by one having ordinary skill in the art, the known details will be omitted for purposes of brevity of discussion, and only the features of the invention will be described in detail."

Please replace the paragraph [0120]
with the following rewritten paragraph [0120]:

"The positive polarity and negative polarity convergence circuits 200 and 300, respectively, may be used in accordance with the exemplary embodiment shown in Fig. 1 to achieve what is often referred to as a boost-on-demand (BOD) circuit. First and second transistors 203 and 303, and diodes 204 and 304 illustratively comprise the power switching elements of a switching network 103. The first and second transistors 203 and 303 are illustratively field effect transistors (FET's) with low on-resistance ($R_{on}$), and do not require large heat sinks, as a result. The first transistor 203 illustratively has an on-resistance ($R_{on}$) of less than $0.1\Omega$ with a current capacity of 16A. Second transistor 303 illustratively has a $R_{on}$ of less than $0.175\Omega$ with a current capacity of 12A. Both transistors are switched relative to respective second rails 201 (301). To this end, for the exemplary embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3, second rails 201 (301) are coupled to a gate terminal (i.e., a control input) of transistor 203 (303). When first (or second) transistor 203 (or 303) is not turned on, diode 204 (or 304) supplies power from the first rail 202 (302) to the output stage 104 of Fig. 1. When the first (or second) transistor 203 (or 303) is turned on, power to the output stage is supplied from the second rail 201 (301); and diode 204 (or 304) is reversed biased and blocks the connection to the first rail 202 (302)."